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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:10:33 ON 04 SEP 2003

L1 6 S (EXHAL? OR EXPIRATOR? OR RESPIRATOR?) (S) OVULATION

L2 6 S (CO2 OR "CARBON DIOXIDE") (S) OVULATION?

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:372334 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:28063

TITLE: Cetrorelix and ribavirin

AUTHOR(S): Brunner, Ulrich; Gensthaler, Brigitte M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Eschborn, Germany

SOURCE: Pharmazeutische Zeitung (1999), 144(22), 1782

CODEN: PHZIAP; ISSN: 0031-7136

PUBLISHER: Govi-Verlag Pharmazeutischer Verlag

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: German

AB A review without refs. is given on cetrorelix, a drug which is given to women for the inhibition of an early ovulation within the scope of in-vitro fertilization and on ribavirin, a drug for the application against severe respiratory tract infections with respiratory syncytial virus, which can now be used also in patients with hepatitis C in combination with interferon .alpha.-2b.

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:728638 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:327982

TITLE: Device for monitoring the amount and composition of exhaled respiratory air using an optical sensor and its medical application

INVENTOR(S): Wildt, Ludwig; Michel, Matthias; Licht, Peter

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

WO 9849536 A2 19981105 WO 1998-DE1172 19980428

WO 9849536 A3 19990204

AU 9882078 A1 19981124 AU 1998-82078 19980428

EP 979399 A2 20000216 EP 1998-932016 19980428

BR 9809355 A 20000704 BR 1998-9355 19980428

JP 2001523338 T2 20011120 JP 1998-546497 19980428

MX 9909923 A 20000731 MX 1999-9923 19991028

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1997-29707771 U 19970429

WO 1998-DE1172 W 19980428

AB The invention concerns a device for detg. the total vol. of respiratory air and the partial pressure of at least one component in the mixt. using an optical sensor, and its application in clin. anal. The partial pressure of carbon dioxide or oxygen can be detd. For carbon dioxide an IR sensor is used. The measurement is computerized; measured and preset data for the patient are stored in the computer. The device can be used for humans and animals in metabolic studies: to monitoring oxygen therapy, respiration of athletes, lung function and for the detn. of ovulation.

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:470794 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:111237

TITLE: The effect of the menstrual cycle on exhaled nitric oxide and urinary nitrate concentration

AUTHOR(S): Morris, N. H.; Sooranna, S. R.; Steer, P. J.; Warren, J. B.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Chelsea and Westminster Hospital, London, UK

SOURCE: European Journal of Clinical Investigation (1996), 26(6), 481-484

CODEN: EJCIB8; ISSN: 0014-2972

PUBLISHER: Blackwell

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Exhaled NO, early morning urinary nitrites/nitrates, and urinary female sex steroid conjugates were measured daily to investigate whether there was a variation in NO generation during the menstrual cycle. Exhaled NO concns. and early morning urine samples were taken for 30 consecutive days in 5 healthy normotensive women with proven ovulation. The urine samples were analyzed for nitrite-nitrate creatinine ratios, estrone-3-glucuronide (EG), and pregnanediol-3- α -glucuronide (PG). The mean (95% CI) exhaled NO concn. was 52 ng/g in the 150 readings and the mean molar urinary nitrate-creatinine ratio was 0.18. There was no temporal relation between the measurement of NO prodn. and urinary sex steroid conjugates within the menstrual cycle. These findings suggest that estrogens do not modulate exhaled NO concn. and appear not to increase the prodn. of the early morning urinary nitrates in healthy premenopausal women. There was also no sex difference in exhaled NO generation.

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:417592 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:17592

TITLE: A histochemical study of the respiratory system in rabbit ovarian follicles during ovulation

AUTHOR(S): Koshida, Mitsunobu; Takenaka, Akira; Kanzaki, Hideharu; Takemori, Kazumasa; Okamura, Hitoshi

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Med., Kyoto Univ., Kyoto, Japan

SOURCE: Nippon Sanka Fujinka Gakkai Zasshi (1984), 36(3), 359-62, 1 plate

CODEN: NISFAY; ISSN: 0300-9165

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB Histochem. studies on the activities of 3.beta.-hydroxy steroid dehydrogenase (3.beta.-HSD) [9015-81-0], succinate dehydrogenase (SDH) [9002-02-2], and cytochrome oxidase (CY-O) [9001-16-5], in rabbit ovarian follicles at various times after the administration of human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) [9002-61-3] were performed to investigate the relation between steroid biosynthesis and the respiratory system. 3.beta.-HSD and CY-O were not detectable on the granulosa cell layer prior to the administration of hCG, whereas a slight activity of SDH was obsd. These 3 enzymes showed intense activities in the granulosa cell layer 3 h after the administration of hCG, which were maintained until the time of ovulation. Increased activities of steroid biosynthesis in the granulosa cell layer after the LH surge were accompanied by an accelerated tricarboxylic acid cycle and respiratory chain. Energy from accelerated glycolysis may be utilized for steroid biosynthesis in preovulatory granulosa cells.

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:403999 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:3999

TITLE: Ethylene, an ovulatory hormone?

AUTHOR(S): Harrison, V. C.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Paediatr. Child Health, Univ. Cape Town, Observatory, 7925, S. Afr.

SOURCE: Lancet (1981), 1(8217), 438

CODEN: LANCAO; ISSN: 0023-7507

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Fifteen normal women exhaled consistent amts. of C₂H₄ daily and all showed an increase in output to at least the mean vol. plus 3 std. deviations around ovulation, following a midcycle rise in basal body temp.; this increase recurred for 3 cycles, and returned to basal levels within 24 h. Pregnant females and males excreted consistent amts. of C₂H₄, which never exceeded the mean plus 2 std. deviations. C₂H₄ may thus not be formed solely as a byproduct of metab.; the human ovum may require C₂H₄ for ripening at the time of ovulation.

L1 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:51087 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:51087

TITLE: Predicting and determining ovulation by monitoring the concentration of volatile sulfur-containing compounds present in mouth air

INVENTOR(S): Preti, George; Huggins, George R.; Tonzetich, Joseph

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Pennsylvania, USA

SOURCE: U.S., 14 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

US 4119089 A 19781010 US 1977-764750 19770202
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1977-764750 19770202

AB The time of ovulation can be predicted by measuring the content of volatile S compds. in the mouth air, with a first peak after menstruation occurring 5-7 days before ovulation and a 2nd peak indicating that ovulation had occurred. The volatile S compds. were identified as H₂S, MeSH, and Me₂S, and could be detd. by gas chromatog. or by colorimetry with triphenyltetrazolium chloride.

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L2 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:906564 CAPLUS

TITLE: Atretic changes of follicular wall caused by destruction of the germinal disk region of an immature preovulatory follicle in the chicken: an electron microscope study

AUTHOR(S): Yoshimura, Y.; Bahr, J. M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Graduate School for International Development and Cooperation, Hiroshima University, Higashi-Hiroshima, 739, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of Reproduction and Fertility (1995), 105(1), 147-51

CODEN: JRPFA4; ISSN: 0022-4251

PUBLISHER: Journals of Reproduction and Fertility Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The germinal disk of the female gamete and its overlaying follicular wall (the germinal disk region) is hypothesized to play an important role in the regulation of follicular growth. The role of the germinal disk region in follicular growth in chickens was investigated by destroying the germinal disk region or an area opposite the germinal disk (control) of the second largest follicle 22-23 h before ovulation of the F1 follicle, by localized freezing with solid CO₂. Structural changes of the follicular wall (non-frozen region) were obsd. by electron microscopy 10-20 h after the destruction of the germinal disk region. Development of the inner structure of mitochondria in granulosa cells and accumulation of lipid droplets in thecal cells were obsd. in follicles 15 h after destruction of the germinal disk region. Twenty hours after destruction of the germinal disk region, follicles showed early signs of atresia (bursting atresia). Degenerative changes in follicles, including hydrolysis by lysosomal enzymes, were present in thecal fibroblast-like cells. Control follicles, in which an area opposite the germinal disk region was frozen 20 h before examn., had no degenerative features. These results provide further evidence that the germinal disk region is required for follicular growth.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:525523 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:125523

TITLE: Destruction of the germinal disk region of an immature preovulatory follicle suppresses follicular maturation and ovulation

AUTHOR(S): Yoshimura, Yukinori; Tischkau, Shelley A.; Bahr, Janice M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Anim. Sci., Univ. Illinois, Urbana, IL, 61801, USA

SOURCE: Biology of Reproduction (1994), 51(2), 229-33

CODEN: BIREBV; ISSN: 0006-3363

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Previous work has suggested that the germinal disk and the overlying layer of granulosa cells located near the germinal disk, collectively referred to as the germinal disk region (GDR), is a primary "growth center," regulating granulosa cell proliferation within follicles in the rapid growth phase. This study was designed to det. whether the presence of a viable GDR is required for the completion of follicular maturation and ovulation of the avian follicle. Twelve or 24 h before the expected time of ovulation, the GDR of the largest preovulatory follicle (F1) was destroyed by applying solid CO₂ (2 times, 2 mm) for 20 s. A region of the follicle wall equal in size to but opposite the GDR was destroyed in control birds. Blood samples were taken 24 h and 6 h before and at the time ovulation. The effects of GDR destruction on plasma progesterone (P₄), LH, and ovulation were detd. Destruction of the F1 GDR 24 h before ovulation resulted in an absence of the preovulatory rise in plasma P₄, attenuation of the LH surge, blocked ovulation, and atresia of the F1 follicle. Controls displayed typical preovulatory profiles of plasma P₄ and LH and ovulated at the expected time. In contrast to the data collected after destruction of the GDR 24 h before ovulation, destruction of the GDR 12 h before ovulation did not disrupt ovulation. Furthermore, destruction of the GDR 24 h before ovulation had no effect on basal or LH-stimulated P₄ prodn. by granulosa cell cultures prepd. 12 h after destruction of the GDR. The results indicate that destruction of the GDR of an immature preovulatory follicle not only prevents ovulation, but also arrests follicular maturation and causes the follicle to become atretic.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:133815 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 78:133815

TITLE: "Alveolar carbon dioxide content in normal Indian adults with special reference to changes in pre- and post-ovulatory stages in ovulating females"

AUTHOR(S): Savadi, M. S.; Vasantgadkar, P. S.; Ganla, V. G.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Physiol. Dep., B. J. Med. Coll., Poona, India

SOURCE: Indian Journal of Medical Research (1913-1988) (1973), 61(2), 245-51

CODEN: IJMRAQ; ISSN: 0019-5340

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB In 38 healthy, nonsmoking adult Indian males, alveolar CO₂ content decreased with a advancing age. There was no correlation between alveolar CO₂ and body wt. or body surface. Normal ovulating Indian females showed a definite decreased in alveolar CO₂, a decreased in arterial blood CO₂ tension, and an increase in respiratory rate/minn in the postovulatory stage as compared to their preovulatory values.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:522334 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77:122334

TITLE: Biological study on ovulation in vitro of fish. II. Differences of ovulation rates in *Oryzias latipes* at the various starting hours of incubation

AUTHOR(S): Hirose, Keiji; Hirose, Hitomi

CORPORATE SOURCE: Ocean Res. Inst., Univ. Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan

SOURCE: Nippon Suisan Gakkaishi (1972), 38(1), 33-42

CODEN: NSUGAF; ISSN: 0021-5392

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Incubation of *O. latipes* oocytes with 20 units Synahorin, 100 IU human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG), or 12 μ g LH [9002-67-9]/3 ml for 17 hr beginning at 5:00 p.m. produced ovulation in 25, 33, and 45%, resp. When the expt. was performed in a CO₂ incubator, HCG and Synahorin induced ovulation in 90 and 78%, resp. When incubation was begun at 10:00 a.m., ovulation was induced in 9% by Synahorin, 19% by HCG, 9% by 40 μ g LH/ml, and 5% by 4 μ g FSH [9002-68-0]/ml. When incubation was begun at 10:00 p.m. (12:00 p.m.), ovulation was induced in 33(29)% by Synahorin, 31(46)% by HCG, 43(43)% by 4 μ g LH/ml, and 28(41)% by 0.4 μ g FSH/ml. Spontaneous ovulation occurred in 24% of the oocytes incubated from 12:00 p.m., and 18% of those incubated from 10:00 p.m., but none was obsd. in those incubated from 10:00 a.m. or 5:00 p.m.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:29842 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74:29842

TITLE: Energy metabolism in the preimplantation rabbit embryo

AUTHOR(S): Brinster, Ralph L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. of Vet. Med., Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA

SOURCE: Congr. Int. Reprod. Anim. Insemination Artif., 6th (1969), Meeting Date 1968, Volume 1, 623-5. Editor(s): Thibault, C. Inst. Nat. Rech. Agron.: Paris, Fr.

CODEN: 22FIAR

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference

LANGUAGE: English

AB The CO₂ production for 7 developmental stages of the rabbit embryo from ovulation to implantation was detd. for each of the radioactive substrates. The data strongly suggest that of the three compds. examined (glucose, lactate, and pyruvate) the last-named was the best energy source for the preimplantation stages of the rabbit embryo. Previous studies showed this to be true for preimplantation of mouse embryos. This similarity between the two species might indicate that the energy source requirements and the energy metabolism of the preimplantation stages of pregnancy of many mammalian species may be quite similar.

	Hits	Search Text
1	1766	(CO2 or carbon dioxide) near5 (exhal\$3 or expirator\$4 or respirator\$4)
2	1096	((CO2 or carbon dioxide) near5 (exhal\$3 or expirator\$4 or respirator\$4)) and (referenc\$3 or calibrat\$4)
3	367	((((CO2 or carbon dioxide) near5 (exhal\$3 or expirator\$4 or respirator\$4)) and (referenc\$3 or calibrat\$4)) and table\$2
4	310	(((((CO2 or carbon dioxide) near5 (exhal\$3 or expirator\$4 or respirator\$4)) and (referenc\$3 or calibrat\$4)) and table\$2) and compar\$4
5	0	(((((CO2 or carbon dioxide) near5 (exhal\$3 or expirator\$4 or respirator\$4)) and (referenc\$3 or calibrat\$4)) and table\$2) and compar\$4) and ovulation
6	3	((CO2 or carbon dioxide) near5 (exhal\$3 or expirator\$4 or respirator\$4)) and ovulation
7	45	(exhal\$3 or expirator\$4 or respirator\$4) with ovulation
8	9	"2813518"
9	2	("5376555").PN.
10	53	(((((CO2 or carbon dioxide) near5 (exhal\$3 or expirator\$4 or respirator\$4)) and (referenc\$3 or calibrat\$4)) and table\$2) and compar\$4) and (infra-red or IR)
11	2	("4,509,522").PN.
12	9	"end expiratory gas"
13	139	((CO2 or carbon dioxide) near5 (exhal\$3 or expirator\$4 or respirator\$4)) and (IR or infra-red)
14	29	((((CO2 or carbon dioxide) near5 (exhal\$3 or expirator\$4 or respirator\$4)) and (IR or infra-red)) and alarm
15	897	436/55, 62,164

	Hits	Search Text
16	1608	73/23.2
17	585	(600/531,532).CCLS.